

Chances of Place-Hunters Under the New Administration.

To What Offices the Civil Service Law Applies—Necessary Qualifications of Applicants—Examining Boards and How They Are Constituted—Special Features.

Renewed interest is now taken in the Civil Service law. A burning question is, How many places are to be given away under the new Administration? The Civil Service law was framed and passed for the purpose of operating directly on this question. Its author was a democratic Senator, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, and it was passed in January, 1883. It did not go into practical operation for several months afterwards, but is now quite firmly established. Previous to its passage appointments to places in the Government service were made almost wholly through the personal influence of members of Congress and others of standing in the party that happened to be in power. The prime object of the Civil Service law was to free the Government service from political influences and make it as nearly as possible non-partisan.

THE COMMISSION AND THE LAW.
The first provision of the Pendleton bill was that the President should appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners. Those were to constitute what is known as the United States Civil Service Commission. President Arthur, before whom the law came for the first step of its fulfillment, appointed as Commissioners, Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, John N. Gregory, of Illinois, and Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio. The latter is a democrat, the other two republicans. In the language of the law, the duty of the Commissioners is:

To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rule shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:
First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

Second, that all the offices, places and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the result of such competitive examinations.

Third, appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement, under oath, setting forth his or her bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of such place.

Fourth, that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.
Fifth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

Sixth, that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Seventh, there shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission, when competent persons do not compete, after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commissioners as to the manner of giving notice.

Eighth, that notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said commission. And any necessary exceptions from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission.

Said commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

Said commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICES.
Under these directions the Civil Service Commission with the aid and sanction of the President drew up twenty-three rules, which, with certain regulations since adopted, now govern appointments to a portion of the positions under the Government to which the Civil Service law was intended to apply. Rule five provides that—

There shall be three branches of the service, classified under the Civil-

workmen, or officers required to be confirmed by the Senate) as follows:
1. Those classified in the departments at Washington shall be designated "The Classified Departmental Service."
2. Those classified under any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser in any customs district, shall be designated "The Classified Customs Service."
3. Those classified under any postmaster at any post office, including that at Washington, shall be designated "The Classified Postal Service."
4. The Classified Customs Service shall embrace the several customs districts where the officials are as many as fifty, now the following: New York City, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Detroit, Mich.; Port Huron, Mich.

5. The Classified Postal Service shall embrace the several post-offices where the officials are as many as fifty, now the following: Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, La.; New York City, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Washington, D. C.

NUMBER OF OFFICES TO BE FILLED.
According to the first report of the Civil-Service Commission, which was made Jan. 16, 1884:
The number of places included in the classified departmental service (at Washington), and consequently to be filled from those certified on the basis of the examinations is, as nearly as we can ascertain, 5,652.

The classification of the customs offices to which the act at first extends was made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 26th of March, 1883, into five classes, of which those in the lowest receive an annual compensation of \$900 and the highest (excluding those confirmed by the Senate) receiving a salary of \$1,800 or over. The number of places thus classified in the customs service at the eleven ports and twenty-five customs offices to which it extends is in all 2,573.

A classification of those in the post-offices to which the act at first extends was made by the postmaster-general into four classes on the 4th day of April, 1883. The highest class embraces those who receive an annual compensation of \$1,800 or over and the lowest those who receive a compensation of \$800 or less, but the latter includes no person employed merely as a laborer or workman. The whole number of places embraced within this classification at the twenty-three post-offices (being the largest in the Union) was (Jan. 1, 1883), 5,699.

In the three branches of the classified service therefore the number of places to be filled on the basis of competitive examinations is in the aggregate 13,924. The increase since made, in the classified service carries the number above 14,000.

This corresponds to the statement recently made by Senator Pendleton—that the Civil-Service law applies to only about fourteen thousand places under the government. The whole number of persons employed in the United States is about one hundred and ten thousand, of whom a large proportion are laborers or workmen. There are about forty-nine thousand postmasters and there are about five thousand men in the railway mail service and five thousand more in the internal-revenue service outside of Washington. At present the Civil-Service law applies only to offices that have, as many as fifty clerks. Whether it shall extend to those that have less depends entirely upon the President, as "ample authority is conferred upon the President by the third clause of the sixth section of the act to require the new system to be extended to other parts of the executive service whenever, in the light of the experience gained, the public advantage is likely to be promoted thereby."

As yet the law has not been applied to the diplomatic service, to the United States mints, nor to the railway postal service, but the Commissioners are now preparing to have it extended to all these. If they succeed, the places to be filled according to the regulations of the Civil-Service law will be very largely increased. It may be said that this endeavor will depend entirely for its success on the disposition of the new President.

HOW PLACES ARE OBTAINED.
Since the bulk of the offices to which the Civil-Service law now applies are to be filled by candidates who have passed successfully "an open, competitive examination," it will appear at once that these examinations come to be of great importance. Rule 7 of the Commission provides that—

"1. The general examinations for admission to the service shall be limited to the following subjects: First—Orthography, penmanship and copying. Second—Arithmetic, fundamental rules, fractions and percentage. Third—Interest, discount and elements of bookkeeping and of accounts. Fourth—Elements of the English language, letter writing and the proper construction of sentences. Fifth—Elements of the geography, history and government of the United States.

"2. Proficiency in each of these subjects shall be credited in grading the standing of the persons examined in proportion to the value of a knowledge of such subjects in the branch or part of the service which the applicant seeks to enter.

"3. No one shall be entitled to be certified for appointment whose standing upon a just grading in the general examination shall be less than 65 per centum of complete proficiency in the first three subjects mentioned in this rule, and that measure of proficiency shall be deemed adequate."

Other important provisions of the rules are that:
"Every application, in order to entitle the applicant to appear for examination or to be examined, must state, under oath, the facts on the following

and Post-Office address. 2. Citizenship. 3. Age. 4. Place of birth. 5. Health and physical capacity for the public service. 6. Right of preference by reason of military or naval service. 7. Previous employment in the public service. 8. Business or employment and residence for the previous five years. 9. Education." Also that:

"1. Every regular application must be supported by proper certificates of good moral character, health, and physical and mental capacity for doing the public work, the certificates to be in such form and number as the regulations of the commission shall provide; but no certificate will be received which is inconsistent with the tenth section of the Civil-Service act.

"2. No one shall be entitled to be examined for admission to that classified postal service if under sixteen or over thirty-five years of age, or to the classified departmental service if under eighteen or over forty-five years of age; but no one shall be examined for appointment to any place in the classified customs service except that of clerk or messenger who is under twenty-one years of age; but these limitations shall not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country who are otherwise duly qualified."

EXAMINING BOARDS.
The examining boards as organized under the Commission are located at New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Detroit, Albany, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Providence and Newark. In the sea-coast cities there are two boards, one for the Post-Office and one for the Custom-House. At Washington, where nearly all the departmental places are regulated by the Civil-Service law, the Examining Board consists of two persons from the Treasury Department, two from the Post-Office Department, two from the Interior Department and one from each of the other departments.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.
Two important special provisions of the law are:

"That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to or retain in any office, appointment or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable;" "that no persons under enlistment in the army or navy of the United States shall be examined under these rules," and "that whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades," and that

"No recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act, which may be given by any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act."

This is a general view of the Civil-Service law that is expected to be such an interesting factor in the coming Administration.—*New York World.*

The "Red Sunsets" of 1884.

The red sunsets which were so conspicuous a year ago have excited this autumn great attention in both hemispheres. The various theories propounded to account for the phenomenon, especially that which attributed to the sky-glow to vast clouds of volcanic dust discharged at the eruption of Krakatoa in August, 1883, seem to have lost ground, and some new hypothesis is needed to clear up the mystery. The English astronomer, Mr. Backhouse, reports in *Nature* his observations of a red corona round the sun, which, he says, is still plainly visible in England. "It has been habitual," he adds, "for me to scan the neighborhood of the sun for halos during twenty-five years, and I never observed it previous to the date mentioned"—November, 1883.

The reddish halo to which Mr. Backhouse has called attention has since this fall noticed by several observers. An English scientist, Mr. E. Douglas Archibald, visiting the summit of Mount Washington on September 5, at sunrise, noted, "in addition to the usual sunrise effects, a large circle of rosy purple haze situated about fifteen degrees above the horizon, and apparently having no connection with the yellow and red horizontal bands beneath it." Though this observer had witnessed the sun rising from various altitudes up to 12,000 feet, he had never seen anything so curious as the sunrise on Mount Washington. His suggestion is that the rosy solar halo has of late become so conspicuous because, while the sunrise and sunset glows have exhibited a marked decline in duration and brilliancy since 1883, the halo has undergone no similar diminution of intensity, and thus attracts more attention relatively than it did at first. This explanation of the recent glows appears to be satisfactory as far as it goes; but astronomers will have to explain why, if the phenomenon is due to terrestrial dust floating in the upper atmosphere, it has been so rarely recorded in the history of their science.—*New York Herald.*

Heidelberg Castle.

Heidelberg Castle, the most magnificent and picturesque medieval ruin in Europe, is in danger of destruction. A railway has been carried under it, through a tunnel, the blasting of which has shattered many parts, while the thundering trains do further damage. A society called the Schlossverein has been organized to raise funds for its preservation, and an appeal is made for assistance. Annual subscriptions as low as three marks (seventy cents), are asked for, and the New York banking house of Krauth, Nudoch & Kuhne is authorized to receive contributions from Americans who may be willing to help to preserve a grand structure which is one of the chief delights of tourists in Europe.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The Prosecution Dismisses the Case Against the "Sentinel."

M Blaine has dismissed his suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel. The principal ground was he could not get justice in Indiana. Following is his letter to attorneys, instructing them to dismiss the case:

WASHINGTON, December 16.—*To Harrison, Miller & Haven, Counselors: GENTLEMEN:—*When I requested you in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Indianapolis Sentinel for libel, I did so in the belief that the wrong done me by that paper, being entirely of a personal and domestic character, could be fairly tried without undue influence from political considerations. I confess I was profoundly amazed to find the matter taken up and the libel reproduced with all possible exaggerations in every democratic paper in Indiana. Except from three members of the democratic party of that state I ever heard that a word of dissent or disapproval was spoken while the great mass of the democratic speakers repeated the libel from every stump in Indiana, with vituperative rancor, with gibe and ribald jest. It was thus made, so far as any matter of the kind can be made an issue in an exciting political campaign and the democrats of the state were thoroughly poisoned in their minds in regard to the question to be decided at law. Under such conditions it is simply impossible that I can expect any other result than that which I have now seen in an exciting political campaign of an exciting campaign in this country. If I were unfair enough to desire a jury composed of my own partisans I could not have it. A properly constituted jury in Indiana would be composed of members of both political parties in about equal proportions. When I visited Indiana in October, I was repeatedly advised six democrats could not be found in the state who in a political suit would give a verdict against their leading party organ. This did not necessarily convey an imputation upon their personal integrity, but simply that the blinding of party prejudice would utterly prevent an impartial consideration of the evidence submitted. I am perfectly able to fight the Sentinel newspaper in an Indiana court, but I would stand in no way against the consolidated venom of the democratic party of the state. With these surroundings and with this prospect it is idle for me to go through the trouble and annoyance of a trial. The questions propounded by the bill of discovery have already been substantially and fully answered by me, and I am willing to leave my written statement and answers under oath to the judgement of the public. I do not choose to have the case indirectly concluded by a technically or suffered to die in silence. I prefer to make the frank and open statement of the reason which induced me to believe the prosecution of the case would be utterly fruitless. Very respectfully,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

SENATOR MANDERSON.

Progress of Measures Which He is Managing in the Senate.

An important bill which was introduced by Senator Manderson during the first session is soon to become a law. It proposes to make Omaha a port of delivery and a port for the immediate transportation thereto of dutiable goods. A favorable recommendation has been given by the secretary of the treasury, and the judiciary committee of the senate has made a favorable report, and the bill will be pressed for passage.

Senator Manderson's bill, which was reported favorably at the last session, providing for the sale by the interior department of all abandoned military reservations, has been rendered inactive for the present by reason of the failure of the house to make an appropriation for the necessary survey preliminary to the sale. This bill will be properly corrected this session. The abandoned military reservations of Forts McPherson, Hartsuff, and others in Nebraska alone comprise about 10,000 acres of land, much of which is already occupied by settlers who will have prior right of purchase should the survey be made and the sale ordered. The appropriation committee of the house will report the matter at an early day.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the army by providing that each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies instead of ten, and three majors instead of one, as at present. It also provides that all appointments to regular vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled according to seniority in the infantry arm of the service.

He also introduced a bill to increase the pension of Gen. S. W. Price from \$72 to \$100, he having become blind in consequence of a gunshot wound received at Kennesaw mountain.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	53 3/4	53 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	40 1/4	41
RYE—No. 2.....	35 1/2	38
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/2	21 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	15 1/2	17 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy creamery.....	20 1/2	22 1/2
BUTTER—Choice dairy.....	14 1/2	23 1/2
CHEESE—Young America.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
Eggs—Fresh.....	24 1/2	25
ONIONS—Per bushel.....	1 1/4	1 1/2
CHICKENS—Per doz., alive.....	2 00	2 50
CHICKENS—Dressed, per lb.....	5 1/2	7
TURKEYS—Per lb.....	8 1/2	10
APPLES—Barrels.....	2 25	2 25
LEMONS—Choice.....	6 00	6 50
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	3 1/2	4 25
CATTLE—Fat steers.....	3 70	4 00
HOGS—Packers.....	3 70	4 00
SHEEP—Fat.....	2 50	3 00

NEW YORK.		
WHEAT—No. 2 spring.....	81 1/2	82
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	67 1/2	68
CORN—No. 2 February.....	46 1/2	46 1/2
OATS—Mixed western.....	32 1/2	33 1/2

CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Winter.....	4 75	5 00
FLOUR—Spring.....	3 75	4 50
WHEAT—Per bushel.....	70 3/4	71
CORN—Per bushel.....	25 1/2	25 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	21 1/2	25
POPK.....	10 30	10 50
LARD.....	6 25	6 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4 20	4 45
CATTLE—Exports.....	5 75	6 25
SHEEP—Medium to good.....	3 00	4 00

ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	70 1/2	71
CORN—Per bushel.....	23 1/2	27 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	24 1/2	25
CATTLE—Exports.....	5 75	6 25
SHEEP—Medium.....	2 40	2 25
HOGS—Packers.....	6 15	4 30

KANSAS CITY.		
WHEAT—Per bushel.....	50 1/2	51
CORN—Per bushel.....	25 1/2	25 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	22 1/2	22 1/2
CATTLE—Exports.....	5 40	6 10
HOGS—Medium to good.....	3 60	4 15
SHEEP—Fair to good.....	2 75	3 00

Chicago dispatch: "Special correspondents telegraph as follows: At Fort Scott, Kansas, the local mills are taking all the wheat that is offered. There is no movement in corn. At Parsons, Kansas, corn is turning out badly, and will not grade. Much of it is rotten. Reports of a new cholera from Nebraska shows that the disease is on the increase. It is also had in northeastern Kansas. Clear and cold in central Illinois, and no movement of grain. Very little corn moving in Iowa. Some cholera reported and shippers getting but little corn. Minnesota reports still indicate liberal shipments of wheat. Dealers, as yet, have criticized but very little corn in Illinois, and in this respect Iowa is similar to Illinois.

"Wheat, at the opening, showed a weaker feeling, induced by the continued heavy receipts and prospects of 'more to follow,' advices from the northwest indicating a heavy movement toward Duluth and Minneapolis and selling freely at the latter place. 'Corn opened at about the previous day's closing prices. The first sales of year were at 3 1/2c, then dropped to 3 1/4c, and closed at 3 1/2c b. d.

The first balloon ascension in the United States was made in Philadelphia on Jan. 9, 1793 by Mr. Blanchard. The ascent was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, among whom was Gen. Washington.

UNION PACIFIC FINANCES.

Report of the President for the Quarter Ending September 30th.

The report of the president of the Union Pacific railway for the quarter ending September 30th, the first complete quarter which followed the change of administration brought about by the resignation of President Dillon, has been issued. The summaries exclude the St. Joseph & Western railroad. The total income was \$7,137,000; net surplus of income after the payment of all fixed charges, including the government requirements, and taxes, is \$1,602,000, or equivalent to 2-1/4 per cent upon the capital stock of the company. For the same quarter of last year the net surplus was \$1,472,000.

For nine months the total surplus income was \$1,592,000, from which dividends amounting to \$1,065,000 were paid, leaving a balance of \$527,000, which is an increase over the nine months of the previous year of \$29,000. During the quarter ending September 30, the net floating debt of the company decreased at an average rate of \$600,000 per month. The net debt September 30 was \$5,137,000, a decrease from that of the previous quarter of \$1,253,000. About the same rate of decrease continued through October and November, but an equally rapid rate of decrease is not expected during the winter months. The land sales for the eleven months in 1884 aggregate, Union Pacific 3,455,000 acres, for \$4,169,000; Kansas Pacific 181,000 acres, for \$673,000. There is no apparent reason, President Adams says, why the proceeds of the Kansas Pacific land grants, like the Union Pacific land grant, should not constitute an asset to be set aside for the extinguishment of the bonds in whole or in part secured by them. A supplementary agreement, in the nature of a binding contract, to be entered into between the Union Pacific and some trust company, under which the railway agreed to set aside from its other income a sum equal to the amount which may in any year be realized from the trusts under the consolidated mortgage as the proceeds of the sales of lands, to be applied by the trust company to the purchase and extinguishment of the consolidated bonds of the Kansas Pacific company. The land grant will thus become a sinking fund for the absorption of this issue of bonds. Action to this effect should be taken, if taken at all, by the full board of directors.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Renewal of the Western Freight War Imminent.

Chicago dispatch: The present pools on California, Utah, Colorado and Nebraska cattle business, and also the traffic agreement for the maintenance of dead-freight rates to and from Nebraska points will terminate January 1, 1885, if any of the roads parties to these agreements give thirty days' notice, withdrawal previous to January 1, 1885. It is understood that several of the roads have decided to give the required notice and consequently the pools and agreements will cease to exist on the above-named date unless in the meantime the general managers of the roads interested should succeed in making new arrangements. If such arrangements are not made, the war on freight rates to all points west from Chicago will be renewed with increased vigor. As far as Nebraska dead-freight business is concerned, on which there is no pool, the war is already in progress and rates are reported to be seriously cut by all the lines. The feeling among the various roads is more bitter than ever, and it will be no easy task to restore peace and harmony. The percentages for the various roads recently awarded by Arbitrator Tucker have proved unsatisfactory to nearly all of the roads. This greatly aggravates the situation, as the roads will hesitate to again submit the question of percentages to arbitration.

HUSBAND HUNTERS.

Bachelor Cleveland Solicited to Enter the Matrimonial State.

Washington special: Our incoming bachelor president is in receipt of eight or ten matrimonial propositions every day, so says one of the clerks attached to the governor's executive department now visiting here. It would seem that the young ladies of the country are taking advantage of leap year to pop the question to the genial gentleman who will move into the white house next March. One of these love born epistles is as follows:

(Private.)
ANNAPOLIS, Md., December 6.—Dear Mr. Cleveland: I hesitate to assert the prerogative of my sex, but I feel impelled by mysterious Fate to write you ere the departure of the glorious leap year. You will remember that I was introduced to you six months ago at Albany, and I was much pleased at the compliments you then paid me. You have occupied my thoughts every hour since that time, and I can sincerely state that my hand and heart are at your disposal until New Year's eve. For reference as to myself I can give the best, if you desire. Hoping to hear from you, I remain, Very truly yours,
MISS LOTTIE STEWART.

P. S.—In case you think the proposal is a foolish freak, please destroy this. L. S.

The Blaine Libel Suit.

In the Blaine-Sentinel libel suit in the federal court at Indianapolis, John C. Shoemaker, president of the Sentinel company, filed an affidavit asking that further proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff has answered the interrogatories which were filed with the amended bill of discovery. The suit was set for trial on December 23, and Judge Woods will probably rule for a stay of further proceedings.

The Exposition on Sunday.

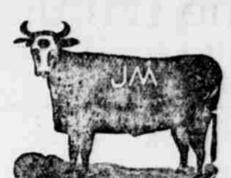
The Catholic archbishop of New Orleans approves of keeping open the exposition Sundays for a benefit day to the laborer and mechanic.

Uses of the Potato.

In France the farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The famous gravies, sauces and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and the bread and pastry equally so, while a great deal of the so-called cognac, imported into England from France, is distilled from the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common. In Poland the manufacture of spirits from the potato is a most extensive trade. "Stettin brandy," well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to many of our foreign possessions as the produce of the grape, and is placed on many a table of England as the same; while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato under the designation of *eau de Cologne*. But there are other uses which this esculent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina, the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes, and several descriptions of toys, and the water that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a most valuable scourer.

For perfectly cleansing woolens, and such-like articles, it is the housewife's panacea, and, if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains, she becomes cured by the operation.

STOCK DIRECTORY.



DENNIS M'KILLIP.
Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on left side. Young cattle branded same as above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope right ear. Horses branded "E" on left shoulder.



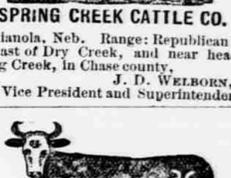
The New U.S. Cattle Co. Limited
Stock brand—circle on left shoulder; also down and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican, Post-office, Max, Dundy county, Nebraska.



HENRY T. CHURCH.
Osborn, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cattle branded "O. L." on right side. Also under crop on right ear and under crop on left. Horses branded "H" on right shoulder.



SPRING CREEK CATTLE CO.
Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Valley, east of Dry Creek, and near head of Spring Creek, in Chase county.



J. D. WELBORN,
Vice President and Superintendent.



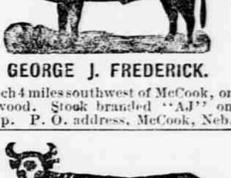
THE TURNIP BRAND.
Ranch 2 miles north of McCook, Stock branded on left hip, and a few double crosses on left side. C. D. ERKANBRACK.



STOKES & TROTH.
P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska. Range: Red Willow, above Carrico. Stock branded as above. Also run the lazy brand.



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.
Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "A. J." on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



J. B. M'LSERVE.
Ranch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded as above; also "717" on left side; "77" on right hip and "L. J." on right shoulder; "L. J." on left shoulder and "S. C." on left jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and square-crop right ear.



DO YOU KNOW
—THA—
LORILLARD'S CLIMAX
PLUG TOBACCO
with Red Tin Top: Rose Leaf Fine Cut Crowing; Navy Chippings, and Black. Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and the best, quality considered?



JOSEPH ALLEN.
Ranch on Red Willow creek, half mile above Osborn post-office. Cattle branded on right side and hip above.



FOR SALE—Improved Dressed Farm and Hay Land, Timber and water. Two farm houses, with other improvements. Convenient to No. 1 school privileges. Situated on Republican river, near mouth of Red Willow creek. Call on J. F. Beck, on premises, or address him at Indianola, Nebraska.